



## TOURNAMENT PRODUCES TALENTS AND RECORDS

The Tournament of Soviet Nations is a big success, showing the high standards not just of the Soviet participants but also of representatives of 56 countries, stressed IOC president and Tournament honorary guest Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Talking to journalists in Moscow he also underscored the importance of the international nature of the Tournament.

The USSR has offered athletes from various countries the use of excellent sports facilities, enabling them to better prepare for the Olympics due in one year's time.

Heads and representatives of many international sports federations, national Olympic committees, and noted sports specialists came to Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Sports Committee. They are unanimous on the Tournament's very valuable contribution to the development of the Olympic movement and hopeful that the international nature of the Tournament will be its lasting feature.

The 1984 Los Angeles organizers refused to stage traditional pre-Olympic competition, and the Tournament became a review of a sort of would-be Olympians.

### RECORD SPEEDS AT KRYLATSKOYE

The covered cycling track at Krylatkoye with a wooden floor has a reputation for being a record-breaking one. At the Olympics the entire table of world records was remade on it.

The highlight of the Tournament contest was a new world record of 4 min 37.887 sec set by Viktor Karpovets from the Russian Federation in the individual pursuit race. He also won the final, ahead of Gintautas Umaras from Lithuania and Harold Wolf of the GDR.

Interestingly enough, the champion rode a modernized cycle with unusually shaped handlebars.

The women's 60 km individual race was held in Alma-Ata on a most punishing course resembling the one at the forthcoming world championships in Switzerland. Muscovite Tatyana Shadkova was the winner in a 35°C heat, ahead of up-and-coming Riga girls Laima Buzile and Inguna Puntina.

One indication of the close nature of the competition was that many-time world record holder Galina Tsyrova and world titlist Nadezhda Kibardi-na failed to make the top three.



World record holder Viktor Karpovets speeding along.

## Success for Anatoly Karpov team

Would the Moscow chess team win the Tournament of Soviet Nations? When you get this issue you will already know it—but we did not while working on it and still are tipping Moscow to win.

Its line-up features triple world champion Anatoly Karpov, world ex-champion Tigran Petrosyan, International Grandmasters Yuri Balashov, Artur Yusupov, Sergei Dolmatov, Sergei Makarychev, Yevgeny Va-

syukov, Yelena Fatalbekova, the only International Master Lyudmila Zaitseva and coach International Grandmaster Alexander Suetin who also covers chess for our newspaper. We hope that the Muscovites will be celebrating their third Tournament title yet by the time this issue reaches you.

## Vladimir Kuznetsov—the most promising weightlifter in Soviet team

This was said about 20-year-old college student from Krasnodar (Russian Federation) competing in the under 75 kg division by Olympic heavy-weight champion Alexei Medvedev shortly before the weightlifting contest of the Tournament of Soviet Nations.

Vladimir Kuznetsov, who is in his second year at the Physical Training Institute, vindicated that description. He set a new world record of 165 kg in the snatch, besting the earlier mark by as many as 1.5 kg and totaled 365 kg, a new national record.

Kuznetsov is only in his second year in the national team while he took up weightlifting eight years ago.

Specialists have emphasized the high standards of the participants, who have already set up a few world records.

### Gymnastics highlight

On July 28, the Lushniki Palace of Sport, which also hosts the International "Cow News" Gymnastics Tournament, welcomed the gymnastic contest of the Tournament of Soviet Nations. It was attended by top gymnasts from Moscow, Leningrad and all the Union republics.

On July 28-31 complete and free programmes were held. On August 1 and 2 top allrounders will be seen and the winners of individual events will emerge on August 4.

Gymnastics has appeared in all previous Tournaments. Top allrounders in previous years have been noted names for example Valentin Muratov, Boris Shakhlin (twice), Alexander Voronin (twice), Eduard Amang, Tamara Manina, Polina Ankhova, Sofia Muratova, Nellya Kuchinskaya, Tamara Lavkovich, Nelly Kim and Nelly Shaposhnikova. Of the gymnasts, only Dilyalina is in the Tournament. He will be to struggle hard with young sportsmen who have recently given a fine account of themselves (Korolyov, Billozerov, Makuts, Pogorelov and others).

The Lushniki Tournament is one of the last stages in preparation of the Soviet world championship (October). At the last world championship in Moscow (1981) the top allrounders were Olga Rukhina and Yuri Korolyov. The USSR won the team event.

Byelorussian team and Dmitry Billozerov from Moscow lead after the first day in the men's event.

### Shooting surprises

There was extremely close competition in the running target event (slow-fire and fast-fire shooting) among all the country's ace sharpshooters. It was, incidentally, failed to live up to the expectations. Particularly surprising was the failure of world and Olympic title holder Sokolov from Ufa who totaled 584 points, while winner Yury Alexeyev from Riga scored 593.

In the air rifle tournament, 20-year-old European champion Leasy Leskin won through with 392 points.

## Even roads help at home

The finals of the auto rally included in the programme of the Tournament of Soviet Nations, ended with a convincing victory of the Estonian team. The competition was held in southern Estonia. Lithuania was second place and Latvia third.

## DMITRY USTINOV: WE ARE FOR PARITY IN NUCLEAR AND OTHER ARMAMENTS



The substance of our military policy is effective defence and nothing else. The USSR has never unleashed an arms race and will not do this in the future.

This was stated by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ustinov, Minister of Defence of the USSR, answering questions from a TASS correspondent.

We are for parity in nuclear and other armaments, for the renunciation of military superiority not in words but in deed, and also for negotiations without dikta and power pressure, he said.

### WHERE THE U.S. HAS SUPERIORITY

Dmitry Ustinov noted that until the early 1970s the US had superiority in the field of strategic nuclear armaments. There are areas in which it still has superiority. Let us take a look at some figures: at present, the US has over 13,000 nuclear warheads in its strategic nuclear forces, the USSR has fewer; the strength of NATO's armed forces totals 5.5 million effectives, while that of the Warsaw Treaty Organization — even according to official Western sources — comes to 4.9 million men. The US has 13 aircraft carriers with 520 aircraft carrying nuclear weapons on board which perform duty off the shores of the Soviet Union. The USSR has no aircraft carriers.

### APPROX THE "INTRANSIGENCE OF THE RUSSIANS"

Touching on the Geneva talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, the Minister of Defence of the USSR said:

In the West much is said about the "intransigence of the Russians". But what should we actually concede to? To approve of the shipment into Europe of Pershing and cruise missiles? Not to take the nuclear armaments of Britain and France on the NATO side into account in this way it is from us that unilateral concessions are demanded; they want us to agree to direct damage being done to our

security and that of our allies. Why then should we be compliant here? After all, we do not demand anything of the kind from the United States.

Under the screen of the thesis about the Soviet Union's "intransigence", the question concerning the nuclear armaments of Britain and France is being deliberately confused. It is impossible to find objectivity in the very approach towards not taking these armaments into account in the medium-range nuclear forces of NATO in Europe. It is an open desire of NATO to preserve big military advantages for itself in Europe. As it has now become known, as early as 1979 in Guadeloupe the leaders of the US and other main NATO countries agreed that the US would come to the Geneva talks alone in order, referring to the bilateral character of the talks, to exclude the British and French nuclear weapons from being taken into account, and peddle the story about the Soviet missile monopoly in Europe.

In fact, of course, there is no "missile monopoly" of the USSR. The Soviet SS 20 missiles are only a counter-balance to the NATO countries' nuclear potential in Europe, missiles included, Dmitry Ustinov emphasized.

### WHAT IS HAPPENING AT THE START TALKS

The Minister of Defence pointed out that at present there is approximately parity in the core relation between the strategic nuclear forces of the Soviet Union and the strategic offensive forces of the US.

Touching on the START talks, Dmitry Ustinov stressed:

(Continued on page 2)

## New law expanding rights of work collectives

The Law on Work Collectives enters into force as of August 1, 1983. The draft, prepared by the Soviet Government and Trade Unions, was submitted to wide-ranging popular discussion with 110 million people taking part.

What lies at the heart of this law, the first of its kind in Soviet history? The scope of the authority wielded by the work collective, as the basis of production cells of socialist society, has been expanded. The sphere of issues relating to production, as well as to social and educational matters, falling within the competence of the work collectives' activities has been enlarged. Priority is given to rights in the field of economic and social planning.

The new law encourages self-government on the principle of combining rights and responsibility.

## Round the Soviet Union

THE BUILDERS OF THE URENKUI TO UZHOVOD EXPORT GAS PIPELINE HAVE BEGUN TO PREPARE FOR THE SECOND CROSSING OF THE VOLGA RIVER, THE LARGEST WATER OBSTACLE IN THE PROJECT. The second line is necessary for reliable maintenance of the facilities.

LENINGRAD NOW HAS AUTOMATIC LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF CITIES. Leningraders, citizens of the Soviet Union's second biggest city, can dial direct almost three hundred populated localities in the USSR. The number of cities with which Leningrad has interurban telephone communication will increase after electronic equipment of the second stage goes into service.

THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS WHICH HAVE STARTED IN THIS COUNTRY'S 893 ESTABLISHMENTS OF HIGHER LEARNING WILL ADMIT A RECORD-HIGH NUMBER OF STUDENTS THIS SUMMER: over one million young men and women who pass the competitive exams.

## Month of work in orbit

Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov continue their work on board the Soviet orbiting complex Salyut-7. Soyuz T-9—Kosmos-1443. Over the past month the cosmonauts have been busy preparing the station for transfer to manned space flight conditions, checking equipment and unloading the Kosmos-1443 spacecraft. A considerable part of the time was taken up with technical experiments in connection with testing the operation of new instruments for colour spacecraft and methods of orbital complex control.

One of the more important aspects of their work has been the fourteen-day cycle of geophysical research, which included visual observation, photography and spectrography of separate areas of the Earth. More than 3,000 photographs of land and sea of the World Ocean were taken by MKF-6m and KT-140 cameras.

Biological experiments have been started on board the orbiting complex with the aim of further studying the possibilities for cultivating higher species of plants in conditions of outer space flight. The cosmonauts sowed wheat, seeds and maintained the necessary conditions for their growth in the Odissey plant.

According to telemetric measurements and to reports from orbit, the onboard systems of the Salyut-7—Soyuz T-9—Kosmos-1443 research complex are functioning normally. Cosmonauts Lyakhov and Alexandrov are in a good health and feel well.



The Sandinista People's Army and "militians" have won several battles against the counter-revolutionary groupings which continue their aggression against Nicaragua with American backing.

Our photo shows Sandinista troops in the streets of the town of Jalapa which has been subjected to many Somoza attacks.

## CONFERENCE DEDICATED TO FIGHT AGAINST RACISM

Geneva. Many countries and various religious organizations are taking part in the 2nd World Conference dedicated to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

In their message of greetings to the conference, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers stressed, in part, as follows:

The conference, which forms part of the UN-sponsored Decade of Action Against Racism and Racial Discrimination is faced by the task of achieving the important and noble goal — to secure the implementation of UN decisions aimed at the complete and final eradication of racial, colour or ethnic discrimination. The Soviet Union invariably supports

this UN-backed campaign and consistently favours the strict implementation of demands for uprooting all forms and manifestations of racism and colonialism. That these shameful phenomena continue in existence represents an insult to human conscience and is incompatible with the ideas of human worth and dignity. The Soviet Union adamantly supports the racist-oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa and upholds their inalienable rights to freedom and independence. We also give unqualified support to the independent African states which are the target of unceasing aggression by the South African racists, the message emphasizes.

### MOSCOW SIGHTS



In the public garden outside the Palace of the Soviets.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



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### DEAR READERS,

"Moscow Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN in

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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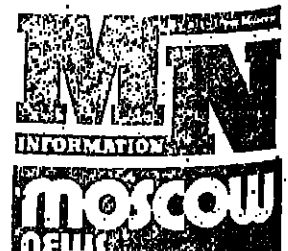
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## PROMINENT U.S. SENATOR FAVOURS DIALOGUE

Tokyo. A wider dialogue between the USSR and USA has been favoured by Senator Charles H. Percy, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In an interview with Japanese "Asahi Shimbun" he said: "I have gathered from my meetings with the Soviet leaders that the USSR ardently desires disarmament. The Soviet Union would like to stop the spiralling build-up of military spending. The Senator noted that there are evident and profound differences between the USSR and the USA."

But we should by all means avoid an open confrontation. Percy spoke in favour of "freezing" the nuclear arsenal, stressing that more than enough nuclear weapons to destroy all life on Earth have been stockpiled. Answering a question about discriminatory economic measures on the part of the Reagan administration with relation to the Soviet Union, Percy said: "I am against such steps. The USA has suffered greater damage because of them."

## MEXICO PRESSURIZED BY WASHINGTON

Mexico City. The Reagan administration has decided to implement US National Security Council measures to neutralize Mexico's constructive line in Central America and to hitch it to the wagon of White House aggressive policy.

According to L. Barnes, director of the US Western Hemisphere Council, citing a high-ranking State Department official in an interview to the Mexican "Excelsior", the Council plan provides for submitting the Mexican Government to an "efficient" pressure campaign. The latter includes a set of measures aimed at political and economic pressure, such as wider reprisals against Mexican labour in the USA and the withholding of financial aid to Mexico from the International Monetary Fund. In addition, Washington plans to supply additional aid to Guatemala to enable her

to step up her army's provocative raids on Mexican territory where about 35 thousand Guatemalan refugees have fled from persecution. The final aim of the American dictate, writes "Excelsior", consists in doing away with Mexican opposition to US Central American policy, and in isolating it from the other countries in the region.

## HUSHING UP USA-ISRAELI CRITICS

Washington. While expanding their "strategic cooperation" with the Israeli aggressors, the American authorities have been trying to hush up critics of the Washington-Tel Aviv collusion. This is how the Department of Justice's decision to start investigations into certain actions "in breach of the law" which are ascribed to the American



The poor wretch is panic-stricken by the various nuclear-free initiatives. MX will help him to his feet. Drawing by Konstantin Rybolko

Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, an influential public organization in the USA, is being interpreted here. This Committee has irritated the White House for some time because it makes public the anti-Arab nature of Washington's policies in the Middle East. This time the administration has decided to resort to a "legal

book" to make short work of the Committee, which is accused of distributing in violation of the law a confidential draft report reviewing American-Israeli military links and issued by the General Accounting Office of the Congress, which came into the Committee's possession.

lary sphere. The military-industrial complex in the West and the USA actively opposed this suggestion. The reason lay in the USA's desire to achieve military superiority and to derive enormous profit from the arms race which, instead of being stopped, is subject to increased escalation. Defiance, cooperation and confidence in relations between Eastern and Western Europe also became an obstacle to the plans for deploying new American medium-range missiles. It would be much easier to do this in an atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion.

Sometimes the view is expressed in the West that only the Soviet Union stands to gain from détente. This is an erroneous view. We have never regarded détente as a means of obtaining unilateral advantages, which is doubtful. Surely, if the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany signed the Moscow Treaty 13 years ago, it means that both sides wanted this. We understand détente as a many-sided act. This means first of all the orientation of states and their leaders not towards military preparations but towards peaceful cooperation. After all, the alternative to détente is ultimately a war which, in our nuclear age, means the destruction of all mankind. The Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov has repeatedly drawn attention in his speeches to the need to save and build upon what had been achieved in the years of détente.

All this shows that détente in Europe is needed by Western just as much as by the socialist countries. To defend it, therefore, is the sacred duty of all Europeans.

## DMITRY USTINOV: WE ARE FOR PARITY IN NUCLEAR AND OTHER ARMAMENT

(Continued from page 1)

The US attitude, as it is represented at these talks, is egotistic and directed at the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. It ignores our legitimate interests and presupposes the attainment of an overwhelming superiority by the US over the USSR. In fact, we have been asked to recarve the entire structure of our strategic forces. The aim of these proposals is to undermine the strategic nuclear might of the USSR.

### MEASURES IN REPLY

It would be totally inadvisable on our part, in the conditions of the growing military threat, to risk the possible labour of the peoples of socialist community countries and make it contingent on the "peace assurances" of the stigmatizers of the nuclear arms race, Dmitry Ustinov said in conclusion. "We must take steps and respond to the goad of the nuclear danger, respect in such a way that the potential aggressor's sense of self-preservation should prevail over its intention to unleash aggression against us."

We shall take measures to reply which will make it military threat for the leaders of the US and the countries whose territory American satellites will be deployed equal to that which the US has been trying to create for the Soviet Union and its allies.

### THE FIGHT CONTINUES

Maputo. The racist South African regime is the main destabilizing factor in the south of the African continent, said Coso Tumbo, President of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. In an interview with the Mozambique AIM news agency.

In an attempt to justify its own aggressive acts against neighbouring African states and to whitewash the inhuman system of racial discrimination, the Pretoria regime, he stressed, issues obviously false accusations against the ANC, calling them "terrorist". Contrary to the racist claims, ANC has no bases on "frontal" state territories. We train our fighters on South African territory only and conduct combat operations only on South African soil, said he. Pretoria's attempts "to justify" its aggressive acts against neighbouring states by having resort to such gambits hold no water.

Despite the reprisals and terror campaign perpetrated by the racist authorities, increasing numbers of patriots flock to our ranks. The fight for the liberation of the oppressed majority in South Africa is developing in a number of directions. And in this struggle ANC makes active use of political and industrial action undertaken by the working people.

### FACTS AND EVENTS

According to the South African "Rand Daily Mail", the United States is particularly successful in its trade with South Africa. In 1982 the goods turnover between the two countries reached 4 billion rands (\$2 billion dollars).

The number of jobs in West Germany reached over 23 million in July. It is expected that there will be 2 million new employees in the country by the end of the year.

## Plans to victimize archbishop in South Africa

Lusaka. The racist South African authorities are preparing to victimize in court the Archbishop of Durban Denis Hurley, president of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference. The archbishop made a public disclosure of the atrocities committed by the occupation army with regard to Namibian civilians.

According to a Conference representative, the authorities threatened Hurley with prosecution in court. The other day Louis la Grange, the South African minister of law and order, handed over to the attorney of Pretoria the dossier on the "affair" which has been concocted by the police. The secret service net has dragged in a number of South African newspapermen as well as pressmen working for the national SAPA news agency. Racist "justice" cannot forgive them for the news release containing Hurley's declaration.

"The Hurley affair" is just an episode in a wide-ranging campaign of persecutions of dissidents in South Africa and occupied Namibia. Early in 1983, Leon Kok, editor of the Namibian "Windhoek Advertiser", became the victim of reprisals. He was forced to resign his post because his paper had carried some objective reporting on the Soviet Union. Some other publishers who ventured to print a parliamentary speech made by H. Pitman, Progressive Federal Party, are also threatened with repression. H. Pitman condemned the police for "the brutality with which they suppressed the African demonstrations in the Durban suburbs of Lamontville and Kwa-Zulu".

## 'STEEL WAR': EEC ON COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

Brussels. The European Economic Community has embarked on a counter-offensive in the trans-Atlantic "steel war", which it has been waging for some time against the United States. Klaus van der Paa, a spokesman for the Commission of European Communities, has declared that the EEC has officially demanded that Washington compensate material damage inflicted on the West European steel industry through the American administration's decision to introduce additional limitations on the imports of certain types of special steels. These measures, the spokesman stressed, are of a protectionist and discriminative nature. The past ten years have seen a 45 per cent decline in Common Market steel output, while there has been a 22.5 thousand increase in the number of people who have lost their jobs in the industry.

## India: science in focus

Delhi. The guidelines for the seventh five-year plan, now being worked out in India, give priority treatment to science in the republic. This can be clearly seen from a statement issued to the press by M. G. K. Menon, Chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology, attached to the Central government.

Special emphasis is put on R&D trends and industries which decide the rates of scientific and technological progress in the country. Central to the plan

## 'KILL QUICKLY, EASILY AND WITHOUT THINKING'



These words are taken from a programme telecast by the American CNN network. It told viewers about a school for international terrorists, set up in the forests of Georgia, USA. These words however are equally applicable to dozens of other centres for training mercenaries for the undeclared war waged by imperialism against peoples in Latin America, Africa and South-East Asia, or in short in any place which the Washington administration includes in the sphere of its "vital interests".

In the photo: mercenary killers being trained at a school in the USA.

### Science and technology

#### COAL INSTEAD OF PETROL

Engineers at the research department of General Motors have suggested making car engines powered by coal dust.

They are now testing a Cadillac with an engine of this type in Warren, Michigan, USA. At a conference of the American society for engineer-mechanics, it was said that car engines powered by coal are about 20 per cent more efficient than those run on petrol.

#### LIGHT, STRONG AND INEXPENSIVE

The need for steel reinforcement can be cut down by one-third when manufacturing reinforced concrete panels according to a technology developed at the Budapest Technical University and by engineers at the Szeged integrated house-building works.

It has been shown that a considerable reduction can be made in the number of reinforced rods needed for the panels, with no detriment to strength. If more of them are placed near the edges of the panel where the

load is greater, and fewer in the centre where it is smaller. Tests have shown that these lighter panels are equal in strength to the conventional ones.

#### MYSTERIES OF A DISTANT PLANET

The prototype of an interplanetary probe "Galliel", to study the atmosphere on Jupiter, has been tested at the range in White Sands, New Mexico, USA. By means of a helium-filled balloon, 145,000 cu m in volume, the probe was raised in an altitude of 30,000 metres, after which it detached itself from the balloon and began to descend by parachute. During the descent, which lasted nine minutes, the surface of the Earth was photographed.

Exploration of Jupiter with the help of the interplanetary station Galliel will be conducted late in 1988. The data collected by Galliel will enable scientists to determine the composition of the planet's cloud canopy.

#### OF INTEREST

Rose of Rosemont. Large tanks for water looking like roses are not rare at all, and in most cases they are not considered an adornment of the city scape. This particular tank, however, a towering structure painted as a rose on a green silk grows just where it belongs—in Rosemont, Illinois, USA.

#### Gold book unearthed

While engaged in restoring an ancient temple a group of archaeologists in Sri Lanka recently found a book written in the middle of the first millennium A.D. The book is well preserved despite the fact that it has spent about 15 centuries buried in the earth. The secret is simple: its fourteen pages, containing a brief text, are made out of pure gold.

#### A new skittle-alley record

American Army sergeant, James Hartman, a new contender for the world skittle-alley record. Once he spent 158 h. 40 min. of his spare time playing the game, with only a five-minute break during each one-hour, completely washed

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### FROM PRESENCE TO INTERFERENCE

Plans to overthrow the legitimate government of Nicaragua have long been nurtured in Washington, writes PRAVDA. These plans form an integral part of further wide-scale interventionist schemes, aimed at suppressing the national liberation struggle and at the anti-imperialist actions carried out by the people of Central America.

Washington set itself this aim before but tried, though unsuccessfully, to achieve it through puppet dictators. When the new boss came to power in the White House the stakes were put on increasing the military presence of the United States. The present administration does not confine itself to dollar handouts alone. Hundreds of military advisers and "green beret" units have been dispatched to prop up the rotten pro-American regimes. Arms supplies, heavy weapons included, to El Salvador and Honduras increase with each passing day. Under the guise of war games a large naval unit and contingent of marines have now been dispatched to the region.

There can be no doubt that US military presence in Central America has actually developed into direct military interference in the internal affairs of the region. Now the aggressor's true face is plain for all to see.

### WESTERN EUROPE: NEO-FASCISM ON THE INCREASE

IZVESTIA notes that the wave of violence, which has swept Western Europe since the beginning of the 80s, has demonstrated the coordinated nature of many terrorist acts and has made the world press talk again about "the black international"—a ramified international network of old fascist organisations, right-wing extremists and neo-Nazi parties, movements and groups.

All the above are bent on setting up a single centre. This is proved by the contacts and diverse ties maintained between these organisations revealed by the police and the judicial authorities of some West European countries. The neo-fascists make active use of the national congresses of their parties as well as of assemblies, convened on the occasion of various important dates in the history of Hitlerism to maintain these contacts and work out unified tactics.

The West European public has long since been drawing the attention of their governments to this cultivation in neo-fascist activities. Stipulated by its diabolical anti-communist sentiments fascism today carries on the dirty work of destabilising the situation in West European countries, poisoning the atmosphere in East-West relations, and serves to further whip up international tension.

### ANOTHER AXIS IN THE MILITARY CHARIOT

The military cooperation between Pretoria and Tel Aviv represents tremendous threat to the Arab and African countries, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. However, there are forces whom this alliance suits to a nicely, first and foremost the United States. That the above mentioned policies are able to pursue their gangster-style policies is solely due to American aid. The notorious memorandum on "strategic cooperation" has practically legalized the Washington-Tel Aviv military partnership. Washington's line towards "constructive rapprochement" with Pretoria has already resulted in the strengthening of Pretoria's position in the south of Africa. Therefore the Israel-South Africa axis forms an important component of the American military chariot, at least for Africa.

Washington has encouraged the Pretoria-Tel Aviv merger, with the objective of putting the pinch on the African continent. The alliance between racials and Zionists is aimed against national liberation movements and progressive transformations. The African peoples are becoming increasingly concerned over this alliance and are stepping up their freedom and liberation drive.

### CATCH IN 'OPEN DOORS' POLICY

The "open doors" policy imposed on Egypt by the United States, writes ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY, has resulted in Egypt's debt to other countries in the 1981/82 fiscal year reaching the pretty sum of 15,000 million dollars, as against 2,100 million dollars in 1978. The country has to pay up to 2,000 million dollars annually, to cover its debt, a sum roughly equivalent to the total amount of new credits.

The burden of Sadat's legacy has faced his successors with a series of problems. Their decision to continue the "open doors" policy, though with certain reservations, and Egypt's economy being strongly dependent on foreign investment very clearly explain why the Mubarak administration seeks American aid, on an even larger scale than before. However, the present Egyptian leadership has no alternative but to attempt to alleviate the present terms on which loans are granted, which amounts to economic slavery.

middle of the first millennium A.D. The book is well preserved despite the fact that it has spent about 15 centuries buried in the earth. The secret is simple: its fourteen pages, containing a brief text, are made out of pure gold.

### Ancient city

Peruvian scientists have discovered a new Inca settlement near the ancient town of Machu Picchu. It lies high up in the Andes and, as archaeologists point out, has been well preserved for studying the life of the ancient Indians. Experts consider this to be the most important discovery from the Inca civilisation since Machu Picchu was discovered in 1911. "Newspaper" magazine reports.

Handwritten text in a vertical column on the right margin, possibly a signature or a note.



## Round the Soviet Union

● THE "ICE PATROLS" OF LENINGRAD POLAR EXPLORERS ARE TO KEEPING WATCH PERMANENTLY ON THE NORTHERN SEAS WHERE SUMMER NAVIGATION IS GAINING MOMENTUM. On board the hydrographic ships they will have to cruise all along the edge of the polar ice, promptly reporting to the ships, working on the Northern Sea Route, the coordinates of ice fields and weather conditions.

● THE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS OF THE MERKENSKI DISTRICT IN KAZAKHSTAN HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONTROL THE FLOW OF GLACIAL RIVERS. It became possible, with the completion of an irrigation system which incorporated nine reservoirs, which are, in effect, traps of water. Every year at the height of the ice flow they will accumulate 2.5 million cu m of water and then supply it to the fields. Chains of reservoirs are also being built in other alpine districts. They will protect dozens of thousands of hectares of cultivated areas in that Central Asian republic from drought.

● THE TWITTER OF BIRDS IS HEARD AGAIN IN THE NORTHERN CASPIAN AREA. A large colony of flamingos has returned to places left by their ancestors nearly 100 years ago. These rare birds flew back as a result of favourable changes in the natural conditions of the Caspian Sea. Flamingos abandoned this area when the sea rapidly became shallower and the large gulf, the favoured habitat of the colony, became a dead salty lake. Now the reverse has happened, the rise of the sea level has started and the lake has turned again into a gulf fit for colonies.

● THE POEMS OF OMAR KHAYYAM AND FIRDOUSI, AND OLD RITUAL TUNES RESOUNDED INSIDE THE ANCIENT GISSAR FORTRESS IN TAJIKISTAN, A CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC. The open-air museum has become a venue for arranging a folklore festival, which brought together amateur singers, musicians and story-tellers from many neighbouring villages.

## THEATRE IN THE FIELD

There is a wonderful folk tale in the Moldavian village of Palanka, which does without costumes, scenery or stage.

A group of local enthusiasts organized the theatre five years ago by going through their granny's chests where they hunted out old costumes and household objects which are now museum pieces. The fields and meadows, village cottages and streets, where the company performs, act as a backdrop.

In Moldavia there are many amateur theatres, the best of which are given the title of People's Theatre. This is the title given to the most interesting companies whose productions are popular with viewers. Many such amateur companies are set up in small towns and villages



"The Price of Bread", a new Palanka production, acted in a cornfield during harvesting.

which have no professional theatres of their own.

Amateur activities in the arts in Moldavia take different forms — there are dramatic groups, choirs, folk- and ball-dancing groups, minor opera and puppet

groups. The state and trade unions provide the amateur performers with premises at clubs and Palaces of Culture, and make money available to them for buying musical instruments, costumes and scenery.

## Coal from South Yakutia

Excavators have stripped and carried away a hundred million cubic metres of overburden at what is going to be the biggest strip mine in Siberia — the Ne-rungri coal deposit in South Yakutia. The mine, which will be operating at full capacity by the end of the current five-year plan (1981-85), will produce 13 million tonnes of coking coal a year.

The development of the Nerungri deposit is an important step towards creating the first territorial-production complex in the zone of the Baikal-Amur

Railway (BAM). Geologists say that Yakutia may be compared with the Urals for the variety and specific content of its minerals. It has coking coal fields containing, it is believed, 46 billion tonnes and a large iron ore province containing 21 billion tonnes. Ten hydropower stations with a total capacity of about 10 million kilowatts may be built on the Olekma and Aldan rivers. All these are important arguments in favour of establishing new metal-producing centres in Siberia.

## The country's biggest methanol factory

The methanol factory at the Tomsk (Siberia) petrochemical plant has started working. Methanol of such a high quality is being produced for the first time in the country's history. The Tomsk factory has been the centre of attention

both in this country and elsewhere. It incorporates the latest achievements in the field and is the biggest in the world. The second biggest factory now in operation, is twice as small. Casing gas, collected at the Sa-

molot deposits, is used as a raw material.

The new factory is fully automated. It needs only 22 people for each shift to operate it. Hence a 19-fold increase in productivity, as compared to other factories. When the factory reaches its expected capacity, the country's production of methanol will increase by 48 per cent.

The national economy needs methanol very much. Scientists believe it is a good raw material for fuel, plastics, synthetic fibres and rubbers. Next to the methanol factory are powerful installations which will produce formalin, cyanamide resins, and polyformaldehydes. The plant will help save steel, non-ferrous metals, timber, wool and

## YOUR SOLAR HOME

The sun has replaced boiler rooms in a block of flats built on the Caspian coast, near Makhachkala, as part of a programme being carried out by scientists working for the local

## CARAVANS NOW EASTWARDS

The nuclear icebreaker "Mir" and "Lenin" are heading

caravan of ships now making their way along the Northern Sea Route, bound for the Arctic.

The seas en route are packed with ice that even with an advanced icebreaker capability fail to negotiate. The only way, therefore, of delivering cargo to various points along the Arctic Ocean coast, is to form caravans headed by ice-clearing icebreakers.

Direct runs of cargo to eastwards are very convenient. That is why the icebreaking service of the Northern Sea Route immediately started sending a second caravan and had bid farewell to the first. More cargo than last year is thus being delivered to customers in the north.

## YAK BREEDING PROMISES GOOD RESULTS

Yaks or mountain bulls have recently been moved, to Kizhi, to pastures at the edge of the lake.

The 100-headed strong herd will give rise to long as weather permits. Yak breeding is now regarded as a very promising branch of farming. They need little forage, not warm premises, they can graze outside all the year-round. They produce milk with an up to 12 per cent fat content and high quality low-cost wool.

Scientists concentrate a lot of attention on yak breeding. The selection effort has resulted in the production of animals weighing up to 550-600 kg, cross breeding in goats yielding twice as much of tender meat and high quality wool.

## Places to visit



## Estonia's old town halls

Tallinn town hall (in the photo), built at the turn of the 15th century, is the oldest in Estonia, a Soviet Baltic republic. Until recently, it housed municipal institutions, now it accommodates a concert hall, a reception centre, where the city's guests of honour are received, and a museum. The spire of the town hall is decorated with a weather-vane of Old Estonia, the medieval watchman.

Narva town hall now houses the city Palace of Young Pioneers, while the town hall in Kingisepp, on Soomaa Island, has been turned into a wedding palace, and the town hall in the resort of Pärnu, into a concert hall.

## Factories move beyond city limits

In Zhdanov, on the Sea of Azov shore (Donetsk Region of the Ukraine), the first 360 families have moved into new flats on the Vostok housing estate. This new development area is being built as part of the master plan which covers the period up to the year 2000. Three and a

half million square metres of housing are to be provided. Local factories are to move beyond the city limits. The housing estate will take over the area previously occupied by factories and a partly silted area along the seafloor.

## A HEALTH CENTRE

Alta's biggest outpatient hospital, the one attached to the Bernal technical rubber plant, has been commissioned. It will handle 1,200 patients a day and will cater to the surrounding population, besides the plant personnel. The new health centre has a contact lens laboratory and a rehabilitation and a pulmonary centre.

It also has surgical, dental, therapeutic, and gynaecological departments, all kinds of medical mud, water treatments, and other health facilities.

## OF INTEREST

A new street with well-built northern houses has appeared in the Arkhangelsk museum of wooden architecture. The street is comprised of peasant cottages, barns, bath-houses and even a windmill on a high bank. They have been transported from the villages situated at the point where the Mezen River meets the White Sea.

Visitors to the open-air museum can look at boats assembled without a single nail and others carved from one block of wood. These small vessels can also be seen inside one

## Urals archaeological surprises

Around 1000 B.C. there used to be a developed metallurgy east of the Urals. Soviet archaeologists have been excavating centres of ancient metallurgy where they found moulded copper, bronze and iron. They also found moulds. Some comprised of two pieces had been made out of shale and one rather rare variety had been made out of metal.

The collection is on display in the Sverdlovsk Provincial museum.

## Boats for furniture

house which was brought from the village of Chuchepola. The guides direct the visitors' attention to the simplicity of the vessels: stressing that each household object in the northern houses had two and sometimes three tasks to fulfill. This was also the case with boats. Those perfect masters of the saw and the axe made the long wooden boats for their respective households. During the long winters boats were actually made inside the house. They were dried and oiled and used as furniture before fishing seasons.

## Science and technology

### THINNING OUT BEET WITH A MICROPROCESSOR

Manual labour is no longer needed for thinning out beet. The Ukrainian Farming Machinery Research Institute working with Bulgarian experts have designed a robot which can perform this operation unassisted, replacing 100 farmers.

Inadequate germination is characteristic feature of beet farming, says A. Kashurko, the project leader and a Ukrainian SSR State Prize Winner, so we now more beet than required as thin it out if necessary.

Our robot can work on 12 rows at a time. It has electro-contact sensors which touch the springs during movement and inform a microprocessor as to the density of germination. The processor immediately activates the cutters wherever necessary. To make a tractor operator's life much easier, the system is provided with a special control system which signals any deviation from the row. Two to three hectares can be worked on under all weather conditions and at any hour of the day.

### SLOPES GLUED TOGETHER

Quicksand on the slopes of the irrigation canals solidified right in front of Uleupole collective farmers' eyes. In about ten days numerous shoots of perennial grass appeared here. Glueing sandy soils together with binding material, the so-called polycomplexes, has been developed by the all-Union research and production association for polymers in Yelgava.

The polycomplexes seem to "glue" and grain together, thereby forming a surface film which can "breathe" and let

through water. They do not lose their properties in frost or in heat. Only after some time, when sand turf has grown, do the polycomplexes decompose partially.

This technique, which has been suggested as a method for fighting water and wind erosion, is becoming widely used on farms, said A. Mitra, the association's general director. This machinery. They first put in the fertilizers and the grass seeds, next — the polycomplexes. The available equipment does the job well. The polycomplexes improve machinery efficiency fifteen times over and considerably increase the life expectancy of drainage canals.

### RIVAL FOR ELECTRIC VIBRATOR

Electricity will be saved in the construction of apartment houses and industrial buildings in the area of the Baikal-Amur Railway project by substituting machines operated by compressed air for the electric vibrators used to sink pillars in previously drilled wells. The new machines have been designed by the builders themselves together with the Institute of Mining of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

### MACHINE FILLING PANELS WITH PUTTY

A machine for filling ceiling panels with putty has been built in the workshops of the Urala integrated house-building works. The panels are loaded five at a time into a cassette. The operator presses a button to activate the machine which takes only 12 minutes to fill 100 square metres of panels with putty. The operation used to be carried out at the construction site where a team of finishing workers took eight days to handle 60 square metres.

## STONE TO BOOST CROPS YIELDS

A discovery made by geologists in the north of Buryatia, an autonomous republic beyond the Urals, has enhanced the prospects for building a fertilizer-producing centre in this area, adjacent to the Baikal-Amur Railway project. They have found a new mineral, after they called Syngnit, after the nearest mountain range.

Syngnit consists of a surprising number of valuable components. It needs only simple processing to yield soda, potassium carbonate, white soil, crystal, and raw materials for ceramics. But what is more important is its use as a raw material for potassium fertilizers, now in short supply in Siberia.

## EXHIBITION IN A SPACE REPUBLIC

"Fantasy is a quality having an extreme value." These words by Vladimir Lenin were chosen as the motto of an international sci-fi art exhibition now to be seen in Almaty-Ala, capital of Soviet Kazakhstan. The 200 works on view by Soviet artists and their colleagues from the other socialist countries illustrate various aspects of the history of our planet, the history of outer space. Many items are dedicated to the earth's "spaceman" No. 1 Yuri Gagarin, to his space brothers and to their many achievements. It is no accident that the exhibition is exhibited in Kazakhstan, as it is from this Kazakhstani province, at Balkhash, that Soviet spaceplane leaves earth for outer space.

## VIEWPOINT

### Exporting the peaceful atom

Vladimir MONAKHOV, Chairman of Atomenergoprom

When the world's first atomic power station in Obninsk was commissioned in 1954, it opened a new page in the history of the atomic age, that of the peaceful atom.

The following year the USSR concluded agreement on scientific and technological assistance for building nuclear research centres in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. At the same time, the Soviet Union began to help other socialist countries to build their first experimental and industrial atomic power stations.

1973 saw the start of Atomenergoprom, the import-export organization specializing in this field.

The establishment of Atomenergoprom was linked to the construction of nuclear research centres abroad. As well as in the socialist countries, the Soviet Union has built research centres in Egypt, Iraq and Libya. The latest (in Libya) has been designed for research into nuclear physics, solid-state physics, radiobiology and radiochemistry.

The construction of atomic power stations has now become the dominating feature in the Atomenergoprom's activity. The Soviet Union has helped build such stations in the GDR (the Bruno Leuschner project), in Bulgaria (Kozloduy), in Czechoslovakia (Bohunice) and in Hungary (Paks). These stations operate 13 power units between them with a total capacity of more than 5 million kilowatts.

The Soviet atomic power stations are in complete technological conformity with world standards. Their design is quite simple and they consume comparatively little nuclear fuel. The tests made in the operating atomic power stations areas show that the socially produced power units have virtually no effect on the environment.

Guided by the high performance, and radiation safety guarantee, Finland signed a contract with Atomenergoprom on a Lovina atomic power project. The Lovina station which was built to a Soviet design taking into account the latest achievements in radiation safety, said the US "Washington Post", could win a prize for purity. Experts in many countries consider the Lovina project to be an outstanding scientific and technological achievement.

Atomenergoprom is helping solve a wide range of technological issues. These include optimization of production processes and management, technical inspection of metals and special welding materials, and training of personnel.

Finally, an important aspect of our work lies in the development of cooperation and specialization in production, within the framework of the COMECON. I must remind you that according to the long-term task-oriented cooperation programme in the field of energy, fuel and raw materials, which was jointly sponsored by the socialist countries, the atomic power industry enjoys priority development. The USSR will help build a whole series of atomic power stations in the COMECON countries, and in China before 1990, having a total power rating of tens of millions of kilowatts.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### THE AGRARIAN SECTOR TODAY AND TOMORROW

In MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS A. Tyutunnikov, Corresponding Member of the All-Union V. I. Lenin Agricultural Academy, speaks about the role of the agrarian sector in the country's economy. This sector supplies its products to nearly 60 branches of industry and receives everything needed for its functioning from the Soviet Union's 80 economic branches, writes the author. More than a third of the country's basic means of production and almost half of those engaged in the sphere of material production are concentrated in the agroindustrial complex (this is the name now given to the branches of our economy connected with agriculture).

Over the past 25 years annual growth rates in Soviet agricultural production amounted to an average of 3.4 per cent. An important role to emphasize is that they have always exceeded the population's growth rates, as a result of which there has been a twofold increase in the consumption of foodstuffs in the country since 1951. What's more, the state retail prices of agricultural products have remained practically unchanged over the past 20 years, thanks to which all sections of the population now enjoy considerably improved diet. In fact, the real incomes of Soviet people have more than doubled in the period since 1958.

Improving living standards mainly account for the rise in demand for high-quality foodstuffs. This process is natural and progressive. The Food Programme adopted in the country is aimed at the rapid growth of agricultural output, writes the author in conclusion.

### INSTITUTE FOR INVENTORS

AZOT is the world's only institute run on a volun-

tary basis which aims to develop inventive endeavour. It is situated in Baku, the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, Transcaucasia, writes TRUD.

Only one thing is required of people wishing to be admitted—the desire to learn how to invent. The PRINT, these letters standing in Russian for feasibility study, solution and application. In other words, the students are taught never to say no in solving a problem.

Can you use telescopes to cut glass? Can a square be a circle? These and many other questions, which sometimes sound very awkward, are answered in the post-graduate courses of the Institute. Institute graduates have been awarded over 250 Inventor's Certificates for inventions which have saved the country millions of rubles. Each ruble spent on teaching a student here for instance, has yielded 20 inventions, one of which is in use at 64 factories in the Soviet Union.

At present the USSR Society of Inventors and Innovators has a membership of 13 million people, the newspaper points out. Their inventiveness has saved 14,000 million rubles in the past two and a half years alone.

### SCHOOL IN THE NEXT CENTURY

The discussion started by LITBRATURNAYA. GAZETA, "The school of the 21st century: what it will be", has caused lively interest among readers of the newspaper.

Information... is what is needed, without which the teacher cannot exist today, writes teacher G. Bikon. Information about everything new, that has emerged and is being born in the modern school, that has been and is being born among the best teachers. Let the teacher himself see, choose, assess and try out. Let him, in other words, be a measure to himself.

The school of the future will have an "information service for the teacher", taking the form of a unique

bank of pedagogical ideas and findings. All the latest ideas in teaching methods and practice will immediately find their way there, where, in the shortest possible time, they will be made available to every teacher.

But why wait for this future? Why not try to set up such a service right now?

### MAGNANIMITY HEALS US ALL

Writer S. Solovetichik reflects about the art of loving children in an article under the heading "Family". Everyone in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper knows that children must be treated with kindness, writes the author. And it is common knowledge that there are children who do not understand kindness and laugh at a kind word. Well, so what, we too sometimes confuse kindness and love. Let's be able to distinguish the finer kinds of justice. Let's then forget the subject, and return to the domain where there are no mistakes and cannot be any—the domain of magnanimity.

Children make us happy because we can treat them with magnanimity, without any particular "dignity". Which children's offence cannot be pardoned? Of course one has to teach small children that they should not run out to play on the road, or play with matches... But I believe that's all. Everything else can be accepted, understood and forgiven.

Complete, unadmitted and unconditional forgiveness affects even the most callous heart and has a strange effect on punishment, says the author with conviction. It often acts like a shock the deeper the guilt, the greater is the impression left by our forgiveness.

We have a long way to go before we can put into practice the supreme ideal of humanity—all-forgiveness. But this ideal must be incarnated in our relations with children. When they grow up, they will have to be angry and indignant, but childhood must be left genuine strength of spirit and the source of courage is found only in the ideal.



## FOR INDIAN CHILDREN

Indian writer, and chief editor of the children's magazine "Nandan" J. Bhargava was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Copyright Agency.

The USSR and India have increased the exchange of children's literature recently, he told MNI. For several years now the "Nandan" magazine has been reprinting in Hindi short stories from the Soviet children's magazine "Kostyor", which, in its turn, publishes works by Indian authors. I have visited the editorial offices of other children's magazines in Moscow, "Muralik", "Veselyye Kartinki" and "Kolobok", and we intend to develop this kind of cooperation with them as well.

Indian children enjoy Soviet books very much. Given this, Indian publishers are including more of them in their plans. This year, for example, India will publish a collection of Soviet children's short stories in Hindi.

Every time I come to the USSR I am amazed by the enormous lot this country is doing for children, their education, culture and health care. This was reflected in my book "A Country of My Dreams" published in India several years ago. I am now working on a book on how your country is bringing up its youngsters.

Interviewed by  
Tatyana OVCHARENKO



A scene from the ballet "The Humpty-Dumpty Horse". Ivan — V. Krilov, Fair Girl — M. Drozdova.

## MOSCOW FIRST NIGHTS

At the Moscow Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Theatre it is traditional to end the season with a first night. The company's last production



A scene from the play "Napoleon". Napoleon — Mikhail Ulyanov, Josephine — Olga Yakovleva.

of the season this year is a ballet "The Humpty-Dumpty Horse", by noted Soviet composer Rodion Shchedrin. The libretto is based on the fairy tale of the same name by the 19th-century Russian writer, Pavel Yershov. Shchedrin's music, which makes wide use of folk melodies and tunes, imparts genuine national colour to the ballet. The decor, based on sketches by artist Marina Sokolova, is done with great fantasy. Choreographer is Dmitry Bryantsev.

The company's production of this ballet, already performed by the Bolshoi Theatre, breaks new ground: this is a new version of the work, characterized by major dynamics and a simplified libretto.

Russian folk tales, "The Story of a Soldier", to Igor Stravinsky's music.



A scene from the opera "The Story of a Soldier". Photos by Mikhail Sirokov

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## VIKTORIA YAGLING



Many famous musicians began their artistic careers at the Gnessin's Music School, the most famous establishment of its kind in Moscow. Yagling, a leading Soviet cellist, with a distinct style of her own, is among its pupils. At present, Viktoria's son, Vitya is studying to become a pianist, at this ten-year secondary school. It is intended that he act as his mother's accompanist.

While still a student at the Moscow Conservatoire and entering for international contests, Viktoria Yagling won first prize at the Caspar Casado Contest in Florence where, in addition to the gold medal, she was also awarded a special prize as best woman cellist, an award which was instituted by the famous performer Antonio Janigro. She had her next success at the 4th International Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow in 1978, when she was awarded a second prize and a silver medal. What is so special about Viktoria Yagling's style of performance? She manages to brush away technical difficulties, as if they didn't exist, captivating her audiences with the lyrical charm of her art. One is attracted both by the beauty of her playing, and by her convincing interpretation, saturated with musical intellect, in which she demonstrates a synthesis of artistry and virtuosity. Each of her programmes can be compared to a play in which a gallery of brilliant, varied images are created. Her repertoire includes classical music, modern Soviet and foreign pieces, as well as her own compositions — three sonatas for cello and piano and a suite for cello and chamber orchestra. This last item has recently been released as a record. Two parts from her suite for cello solo were made obligatory items for competitors at the Seventh International Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow last year.

Yagling is also the author of several vocal compositions. The Moscow Autumn-81 festival featured her three sonnets to poetry by the Portuguese poet Luis de Camoens for mezzo soprano and piano and to verses by the Russian and Soviet poets Valery Bryusov and Arseny Tarkovsky. She has also written romances to poetry by her father, the poet Ilya Kronkel, for baritone and piano.

For 11 years, she taught at the Music School at the Conservatoire, an activity which she eventually had to abandon in view of her son, her composing and her performances.

She often tours both in this country and abroad. Best of all, she enjoys giving chamber performances. Unfortunately, I cannot often play in ensembles because I am too busy, says Viktoria Yagling, whenever I have to spare time I try to meet my colleagues to make music: we are particularly fond of playing trios and quartets.

Alexandra YEGIAZARYAN

## GUEST PERFORMANCES IN JAPAN

The Moscow Circus on Ice has started off its tour in Japan in Tokyo with great success. It will be giving performances in many other Japanese cities.

Japanese audiences are always keen to watch displays by Moscow artists who have won international renown, said M. Azuma, president of the BMT International company which organized the current tour.

skaters are noted for their artistry and perfection of technique, and for the high level of their technique. Undoubtedly, this tour will bring Japanese into closer contact with the versatile art of our skaters, the Soviet Union, in conclusion.

## WHAT'S ON!

August 2-3

## THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 2 — Offenbach, "Le voyage dans la lune" (opera), 3 — Zhurbin, "Pelinepola", 4 — Lehar, "Frauente", 5 — Lobedev, "My Dear Friend".

Lens Komsolet Theatre (6 Chekhov St.). Guest performance by the Amur Region Drama Theatre (Blagoveshchensk): 3 — Rogodin, "Silver Ravine", 4 — Ostrovsky, "Even the Wise May Err", 5 — Shestak, "The Round".

## FILMS

A Ballad About the Courageous Knight Ivanhoe (Mosfilm Studio, USSR).

A film based on Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe". Cinema: "Zenit" (40/42 Taganskaya St.). Metro Teatras: "Gorizont" (21/17 Komomolskaya Prospekt). Metro Frunzenskaya.

## SPORTS

The 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations

Boxing. Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 2 and 3 at 6 p.m.

KAMBO. Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 2 and 3 at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (both days).

GYMNASTICS. Palace of Sports (Luzhniki). 2, 3 and 4 at 7 p.m. (all days).

EQUESTRIAN SPORTS. Bita Sports Complex (33 Balaklavsky Prospekt). 2, 3, 4 and 5. On 2, 3, 4 and 5 p.m. (every day).

SWIMMING. Luzhniki Swimming Pool. 2, 3, 4 and 5 — at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m.; on 3, at 4 a.m. and 10 a.m.; on 5, at 11 a.m.

Handball. Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). Dynamo Sports Complex (32 Lavochkina St.). 2, 3 at 11 a.m. (at CAC) and 2:30 p.m. at Dynamo.

Archery. Krylatsky Stadium (Metro Molodyozhnaya). 2 at 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. (both days).

In Moscow the average July temperature was 18.1°C, which corresponds to climatic norms. Precipitation was close to the usual figure.

## FOOTBALL

Lenin Central Stadium. 3 — Match for first place, 7 p.m. Dynamo Stadium. 3 — Match for third place, 7 p.m.

FIELD HOCKEY. Women. Young Pioneer Stadium (31 Leningradsky Prospekt). 2 and 3 at 10 a.m. (both days).

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 5 — Moscow Torpedo vs Central Army Club. 7 p.m.

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 3 and 5 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

## WEATHER

August 2-3

In Moscow and the Moscow Region it will be mostly dry. Short showers possible on August 4. Weak winds, variable, towards the end of the period, 8 to 9 m/sec. Temperatures of 11° to 16°C at night, and of 23° to 28°C during the day.

In Moscow the average July temperature was 18.1°C, which corresponds to climatic norms. Precipitation was close to the usual figure.

## BUSINESS

## AGROCOMPLEX-YUGOSLAVIA-83



Cinema. Two Soviet films "Strange Women" by and "King Study" by Chate" by Audin, shown on August 2. According to the "Pravda" newspaper the film "Strange Women" is a man, are always their passionate and high artistic skills. "The Story My Father" known in the West won the well-deserved of film goes.

Museums. The life and work of Tigran Gulab founder of the Armenian theatre, is recalled in the exhibition of the exhibition objects on view at the Moscow Sokolniki Park that has opened in the museum dedicated to the agrocomplex-Yugoslavia-83 exhibition. The museum displays are all manner of fruits and vegetables (canned and fresh), meat, sausage and farinaceous products and there are

stands devoted to seed-growing and processing and storage of farm products. Also on show is the latest Yugoslav farming machinery.

We hope the show will not just produce contracts but will enable discussion of prospects for further cooperation in most varied spheres of the

## MEETINGS AT FRANCO-SOVIET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A number of business meetings by experts from both countries were held in Moscow's office of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

Cooperation. A cultural and scientific mission for 1983-84 will be sent from the French firm, USSR and Cameroon for an exchange of scientific and technological association deliveries of delegations of film as well as for the showing of a Soviet film on wine and production of ion-exchange resins used in the rubber industry, and for separating glucose from fructose, for making the octane number in petrol, etc. The meeting was organized within the framework of a 10-year protocol on scientific and technical cooperation, signed between the firm and the association. The partners recently prolonged the protocol for another 10 years.

The firms Cegedur and Ugo-Kubmann group, held a meeting on the use of aluminium packaging for long-life food.

The firm SITE devoted its meeting to the purification of industrial drainage. The firm's engineers introduced Soviet colleagues to drainage purification systems using ion-exchange resins.

The firm Pochain Hydraulique introduced their hydrostatic transmissions on the basis of a low-rate motors. Pochain is well known on the Soviet market as a supplier of hydraulic cranes and excavators. Excavators made in Czechoslovakia in collaboration with the French firm also operate in the USSR.

agrocomplex, like stepped up mutual deliveries of agricultural machinery and some mineral fertilizers and possible joint design and research for hydro-amelioration of some agricultural areas in Yugoslavia, and shipments of some types of Soviet machines and equipment, the organizers told a press conference. Gennady LEONOV

## Snia Viscosa prolongs agreement

Exchange plays a very important role in expanding two-way cooperation between Soviet organizations and Snia Viscosa, our correspondent was told by Giuseppe Bencini, Snia Viscosa vice-president, Italy.

Snia Viscosa was the first Italian company to conclude an agreement with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology on cooperation in the field of the chemical, pulp and paper industries. Recently a protocol was signed in Moscow prolonging this agreement for another five years.

Giuseppe Bencini believes that the long-standing links between scientists and specialists have encouraged progress in chemistry both in Italy and the Soviet Union.

Exchange of information, groups of experts and joint research, for instance have already resulted in the construction of a laprolactin factory in Chirchik, Uzbekistan, with Snia Viscosa participation. A factory in Novopoltav which produces acrylic fibre is also a Soviet-Italian venture.

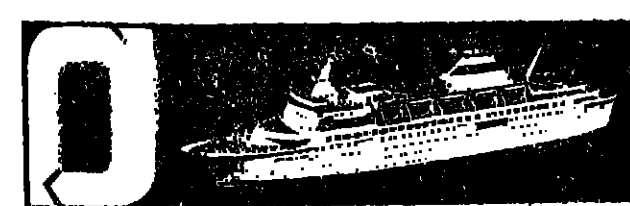
Our immediate task is to use the timber of deciduous trees to produce viscose cellulose. A consignment of such timber has already been sent to Italy to be processed into viscose cellulose in a company factory. In Ryzan, in the USSR, this material will then be used to produce staple rayon. Should the results of the experiment prove positive, a major project will be built in the USSR.

## Contacts and contracts

The Italian firm Industrie Zanussi has held the first show of its wares in Moscow, including household refrigerators, freezers of varying capacity, washing machines and dishwashers. V/O Technopolis bought all the models on view.

This year the Soviet Union will sell Bulgaria a consignment of excavators, tower cranes, crushing, grinding and other equipment for the construction of power engineering, steel-making and other projects. Bulgaria will also be getting 5,000,000 rubles' worth of Soviet-made machinery, including tractors, trucks, and other vehicles.

Until the year is out, Yugoslavia will sell 35 Soviet-made tractors, which will run on the new Belgrade-Carline line which already uses more than 50 such vehicles.



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## AGREEMENT ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the West German Zanders Feinpapier AG have signed an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation in high-grade paper manufacture. The five-year agreement calls for the exchange of information, specialists, and joint seminars and symposiums. The partners will also conduct joint research and development. Work has already begun on using Soviet printing ink with the firm's paper.

Company chairman Peter Dauscha told an MNI correspondent that commercial links with Soviet organizations have been stepped up markedly in recent years. The company was an official supplier for the 1980 Olympics. It sells the USSR quality paper and buys Soviet paper and pulp.

## Philately

On the approaches to outer space. The Soviet balloon "SSSR-1" made a flight to the stratosphere on September 30, 1973, reaching an altitude of 19 km, a record for that time. In the 8 hr 20 min flight the three-member balloon crew conducted various investigations of the atmosphere: layers. To mark the anniversary of this record flight the USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a postage stamp with the inscription "SSSR-1 Flight". This 20-kopek stamp is designed by artist Igor Bagachev.